

**Eötvös Loránd University**

**Faculty of Humanities**

**DOCTORAL DISSERTATION**

**Gábor KOLOH**

**Birth control**

**as a sociohistorical problem**

*Birth control in the South Transdanubia region*

*(1790–1941)*

PhD School of History

Head of the doctoral school: Dr. Gábor ERDŐDY DSc

Social and Economic History Program

Head of the program: Dr. György KÖVÉR CMHAS, university professor

Members of the committee:

Dr. László CSORBA DSc, university professor

Dr. Zsuzsanna VARGA DSc, university professor

Dr. Gábor CZOCH CSc, habilitated associate professor

Dr. Péter ÓRI PhD, senior research fellow

Dr. Zsuzsanna KISS PhD, assistant professor

Dr. Tamás FARAGÓ DSc, university professor

Dr. Ildikó HUSZ PhD, associate professor

Supervisor: Dr. György KÖVÉR CMHAS, university professor

Budapest, 2018

## **1. Choice of subject**

This dissertation discusses a particularly important field in the historiography of birth control in Hungary, the practice of birth control in the Ormánság region. This subject has been widely discussed in the literature of social history and historical demography in Hungary. Therefore my thesis only attempts to conduct a more diverse and deeper examination, exploiting the recent technological achievements of the field. Examining the subject from several viewpoints allows the analysis of historical demographic processes from a social, economic and cultural history perspective. A comparison with the fertility rates of Germans in the Völgység region provides a better understanding of the birth control practices of Hungarians in Ormánság. The objective of the dissertation is thus to examine the phenomenon of birth control applying the wide range of tools provided by the recent developments in the literature of social history.

## **2. Historiography**

The historiography of birth control in Ormánság goes back to 1845, when, in his survey of Baranya County, chief physician Miksa Hölbling pointed out that birth control was used in the county. Discourse on the only child phenomenon evolved in the last decades of the 19th century, inspired by comparisons of the results of population censuses, which were conducted regularly in Hungary after 1869. Major contributors included Somogy County *sheriff* Imre Széchényi, Baranya County chancery assessor Dezső Buday, and president of the Hungarian Society for Child Study László Nógrády. All of them based their conclusions on wide-ranging research. Széchényi highlighted, among other issues, the increased use of birth control among peasant landowners, Dezső Buday discussed the geographical differences in the phenomenon within the county, while Nógrády pointed out the phenomenon of early marriages and how birth control had become customary. The topic gained more attention in the Horthy era – in relation to the demographic transition, and, at the level of discourse, to the loss of Trianon, and later the effects of German expansion – and numerous articles, reports, studies and books were published about the history, practice, projected future effects and possible elimination of birth control. The most frequently referenced publications were “A hazugság öl” (*Lying Kills*), a memorandum by János Kodolányi from 1927, a series of articles by Lajos Fülep,

published in the journal *Pesti Napló* in 1929, and the essay *Pusztulás (Destruction)* by Gyula Illyés, published in the journal *Nyugat* in 1933. In the second half of the 1930s, several sociographies were published that discussed (also) the only child phenomenon in Ormánság. In his *A néma forradalom (Silent Revolution)*, Imre Kovács relies substantially on his and Lajos Fülep's previous experiences in their research of the village of Kemse. It was in this year that Géza Kiss, the pastor of the village of Kákics in the Ormánság region, published a monograph on the ethnography of Ormánság, covering also its demography, and in 1938, János Hidvégi, a doctor from Vajszló, published *Hulló magyarság (Vanishing Hungarians)*, which focused on the economic background and moral aspects of the only child phenomenon in Ormánság. Fertility trends in Hungary were described in a publication by Alajos Kovács from the Hungarian Central Statistical Office as early as 1913, and regarding the only child phenomenon, he considered birth control among the peasantry between the First and Second World Wars as a practice based on morals. The first study providing an overview of the historiography of birth control in Ormánság was written long after the Second World War, in 1969, by Rudolf Andorka. After that, Andorka reviewed and published the historical development of fertility in Vajszló and Besence, applying the family reconstitution method, which was rarely used by scientists in Hungary at the time. His position on the economic explanation of birth control was strong at first, but later – as the geographic area of his research expanded – it became significantly softer and he, too, considered the cultural determinants of the issue important. In 2001, Gyula Benda expressed his doubts in several points about the reliability of Andorka's results in Vajszló and Besence, and called for the research to be repeated as soon as possible. In my work, I will try to fulfil this expectation.

### **3. Sources used in the dissertation**

My analysis is based on data from Vajszló, Besence, Hirics, Kíszentmárton, Lúzsok, Páprád and Vejti in Ormánság, and from Kismányok, Hidas and Mucsfa in the Völgyesség region. I created a database from church records in the Archives of the Baranya County Diocese of the Reformed Church in Pécs and the Diocesan Archive of Pécs, and from civil registers in the Baranya County Archives of the National Archives of Hungary. Urbarial documents in the Baranya County Archives of the National Archives of Hungary (MNL BAML IV. 1. i.), urbarial conscriptions (MNL BAML XI. 605. I. U. 1-3.), central board documents (MNL BAML IV. 405.), and court documents (MNL BAML documents of the Pécs Court) were also used. The urbarial tables of Hirics, Kíszentmárton, Lúzsok and Vejti are in the Diocesan

Archive of Pécs. In the Ráday Archives of the Danubian Reformed Church District, I found visitation documents (DRE RL A/1.), curricula vitae of pastors and teachers (DRE RL A/4. 81. box), and documents of the dean of the Tolna Diocese of the Reformed Church (DRE RL A/10. Tables of the censuses (MNL XXXII-23-H series) and the conscriptio regnicolaris of 1828 (MNL N26) can be found in the Óbuda Research Department of the National Archives of Hungary. I found Lajos Fülep's only child questionnaire in the card catalogue of the Manuscript Collection of the Library and Information Centre of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTAK KIK Kt. Ms 4593), and I feel it wasn't me who found the source, rather it was the source that found me. In my research I used the administrative information sheets in the Ethnology Archives of the Museum of Ethnology (EA St-collection) and other materials on local history. In my description of the examined area, I relied on Frigyes Pesthy's place name register, which is in the Manuscript Collection of the National Széchényi Library (OSZK KT FM/1 3814/A).

The volume of sources available online has significantly increased in the years since the start of the research. The majority of the registers mentioned above are now available on the family search site of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints ([familysearch.org](http://familysearch.org)), and on the website of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Hungary ([oskereso.hu](http://oskereso.hu)). Records of Lutheran canonical visitations are available at the Hungaricana portal ([library.hungaricana.hu](http://library.hungaricana.hu)). The research also relied on publications on censuses and popular movements, place name registers, biographical lexicons and family books.

#### **4. Structure and content of the dissertation**

The starting point of the dissertation is the examination of the fertility rates of the Vajszló district in relation to the demographic transition. The key question is what the main findings are that describe the stages of the fertility transition, and how these are consistent with the only child phenomenon in Ormánság, also considering Rudolf Andorka's earlier research in Vajszló and Besence, an essential analysis of the phenomenon from the aspect of historical demography. The role of the fertility research is smaller in Chapter 2, but it is still significant. This examination connects the database of the registers with a key source that compares land shares before and after 1848. I test the conclusions of the analysis linked to the source by applying the fertility calculations in the first chapter. This means the objective of this chapter is to examine fertility characteristics by social groups in several rounds. Chapter 3 is the examination of some cultural explanations of birth control. First, building on the conclusions

of Chapter 2, I wish to examine the trends in the differences between the fertility rates of different denominations, i.e. in the Calvinist and Roman Catholic communities. The examination also involves the alignment and family-based study of the social and denominational fields. After that I wish to examine the methods of birth control: during the stages of fertility transition that can be identified, what technical devices were or could be used in birth control? At the end of the chapter, I explore the connections between family size and education. Is it true that families cared more about the only child, and, as a result, the child's achievements were far beyond those of students from larger families?

In Chapter 4, the demographic analysis becomes dominant again. In addition to relying on a rather neglected source, the so called *Ortsfamilienbuch*, compiled by researchers in Germany, the chapter also points out the potential cultural and regional aspects of birth control in the 19th and 20th centuries.

## **5. The results of the dissertation**

The intellectual discourse on birth control directed attention to the only child phenomenon in Ormánság. As a result, a large number of analyses, observations and contemporary impressions were recorded, some of them providing a surprisingly accurate picture of birth control methods. The demographic analysis of Chapter 1 verified Rudolf Andorka's conclusion, namely that birth control had been used in Ormánság even before the fertility transition. What my research added to this is that it pointed out how its mechanism changed between 1790 and 1941 - the results suggest that before the last third of the 19th century, families tried to decrease the number of children by extending the period between births, and from the turn of the century, stopping after the desired number of children became more prevalent. The desired number mostly meant two children, or, less typically, one child. Rudolf Andorka emphasized that birth control evolved at the end of the 18th century. Regarding this issue, data has convinced me that by the end of the 18th century, birth control had become the norm in the community examined. Before Rudolf Andorka, it was Géza Kiss, the pastor on Kákics, who talked about birth control being used in the late 18th century. Criticism of the logic of his analysis has revealed that a miscalculation led Kiss to set this date, and not an earlier one, for this phenomenon. On the other hand, both Andorka and Géza Kiss ignored in their analysis the significance of the large family in Ormánság as a structure of living together.

In Chapter 2 of the dissertation, I examine fertility behavior by social groups. In this chapter I used the bottom-up method of social history to create my social groups and I analyzed fertility trends based on these. The examination verified that birth control was prevalent among landowner peasants, and pointed out that those who owned a quarter socage plot used birth control to a larger extent than those who owned larger plots. As a result of the fertility and reproduction examinations, it has been revealed that birth control was present in every social group, regardless of the composition of the groups changing over time. Subtle differences have been revealed according to denominations, but regarding actual reproduction rates, the difference between the number of children who were born and those who grew up does not exceed or just slightly exceeds 1. Social examination has identified three large groups: peasants, craftsmen and employees. Groups with in-between categories of livelihood included craftsman peasants and craftsman traders. Intellectuals were a group that settled only temporarily. In the analysis of social stratification, the greatest emphasis was laid on peasants, which was also justified by the fact that this group has been examined the most. The comparison between land use and land ownership in Vajszló in 1813 and 1855 revealed not only that birth control was more prevalent among those with a quarter socage plot, but also that the inheritance mechanism of the large family, a structure that had disintegrated by that time, still worked in case of plots larger than a quarter of socage plot when it was necessary (mostly when sons-in-law inherited). This substantiates Géza Z. Kiss' claim that the disintegration of the large family structure started in the late 18th century.

In Chapter 3, I approach the phenomenon of birth control from the point of view of cultural explanations. As religiousness is brought into prominence, pastoral reports gain importance. Based on local analyses, there was no significant difference between birth control in Calvinist and Roman Catholic families, despite the fact that fertility rate was slightly higher in Roman Catholic families than in Calvinist ones. The findings described in Chapter 2 are checked and confirmed by these analyses. Their correctness is extended and proven in terms of families which have not been analyzed by profession. The examination of the technical implementation of birth control takes us to a much more sensitive and intimate field. It can be established that midwives and doctors had become professional by the early 20th century. In addition, preventive devices started spreading. The spread of such devices is proven by the fact that in the course of the fertility transition at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, there might have been a shift from the extension of fertility periods to birth control depending on the number of children. Procedures and devices mentioned in connection with abortion fit into the countrywide collection conducted by Balázs Gémes, therefore there is no regional

specification in this field. In Chapter 3, I also examined the relationship between academic performance and the number of children, in particular the birth order of children. Disproving previous concepts, I came to the conclusion that in the case of primary school pupils in Vajszló, between 1898 and 1915, only children did not have outstanding academic results. Quite on the contrary: the third (rarely the second) child was more likely to outperform others at school. In spite of being severely limited in space and time, the findings of the research refute the assumption that education was considered to be more important in families with an only child.

Chapter 4 of the thesis compares the findings from Vajszló district with the fertility behavior of the Lutheran Swabian population of Kismányok district. The comparison is necessitated by the ethnic difference between discourses, that is the fear of German expansion, as well as by Gyula Benda's observations referring to the testing of the differences in geographical landscape. Birth control existed among the Swabians from Völgyesség, but it was not as typical as among the Hungarians from Ormánság. However, approaching to the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, it showed almost the same trend. On the other hand, the higher fertility rate among elder women ensured higher reproductivity for the community.

## 6. Publications related to the topic of the thesis

- Az Ormánság örök avagy egy diskurzus lezáratlansága (Ormánság is Eternal or an Open-Ended Discourse (Kováts, Zoltán: Az Ormánság népesedés-története, 1720-1990 (The Demographic History of Ormánság, 1720-1990). *Demográfia* (Demography) Vol. 55 (4) pp. 328-330
- Az ormánsági „egyke” és toposza: Az Ormánság népesedése 1895 és 1941 között. (The Only Children of Ormánság and their Topos: The Demography of Ormánság between 1895 and 1941) *Demográfia* (Demography) Vol. 56 (2-3) pp. 195-213
- Demográfiai válság az Ormánságban: Családrekonstrukciós eredmények a vajszlói anyakönyvi kerületből. (Demographic Crisis in Ormánság: The Results of Family Reconstruction from the Vajszló Registration District) *Korall: Társadalomtörténeti Folyóirat* (Coral: Sociohistorical Journal) 2013 (Vol. 54) pp. 104-117.
- „Találomra feljegyzek egy-két adatot”: Illyés Gyula Pusztulás című esszéjének kontextusai. (“Randomly Noted Data”: Contexts of Destruction, an Essay by Gyula Illyés) In: Bóna, László, Hajdú, Anikó (ed.): *Nemzet és kisebbség: Társadalomtörténeti változások a XIX-XX. században* (Nation and minority: Sociohistorical Changes in the 19th-20th centuries) = *Národ*

*a mensina. Sociálno historické zmeny v XIX-XX. storoci.* Komárno: TéKa Association, 2014. pp. 221-234.

– „A másik részük nyomtalanul elmúlt a semmiben...”: A besencei református anyakönyvek családrekonstrukciós vizsgálata az 1787 és 1948 közötti időszakra vonatkozóan. (“Their Other Group Vanished Into Thin Air...”: Family Reconstruction Analysis of Calvinist Parish Registers of Besence for the Period 1787-1948) In: Óri, Péter (ed.): *Szám- (és betű)vetés. Tanulmányok Faragó Tamás tiszteletére.* (Calculation and Penmanship. Studies in Honor of Tamás Faragó), Budapest: Demographic Research Institute of the Central Statistics Office, 2014 pp. 191-206.

– „Az éjszakák arra valók, hogy álmodjunk egy verőfényes szép napról”: Gyenis János ormánsági lelkipásztor élete és működése. (“Nights Are for Dreaming of a Beautiful Bright Day”: Life and Career of János Gyenis, a Minister from Ormánság) In: Deáky, Zita, Smid, Bernadett (ed.): *Emlék, emlékezet, életút.* (Memory, Recollection, Walk of Life) Budapest: Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Humanities, Institute of Ethnography and Folklore, Vol. 214. pp. 166-175.

– „Szántani lehet, de vetni nem muszáj”: A Felsőbaranyai Egyházmegye lelkészeinek és tanítóinak jelentése az egykézés módszeréről és erkölcsi kihatásairól, 1934-ben. (“You Can Plow, but You Do Not Have to Sow”: A Report on the Only Child Method and its Moral Consequences in 1934 by Ministers and School-Teachers from the Upper Baranya Diocese). In: Smid, Bernadett (ed.): *Minden dolgok folytatása: Tanulmányok Deáky Zita 60. születésnapjára.* (Continuation of All Things: Studies for the 60th Birthday of Zita Deáky) Budapest: Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Humanities, Institute of Ethnography and Folklore, 2015 pp. 363-380.

– Magzat a méhből: Magzatelhajtás a két világháború közötti Magyarországon. (Fetus from the Womb: Abortion in Hungary Between the Two World Wars) In: Gyimesi, Emese, Lénárt, András, Takács, Erzsébet (ed.): *A test a társadalomban: A Hajnal István Kör Társadalomtörténeti Egyesület 2013. évi sümegi konferenciájának kötete.* (Body in Society: A Volume on the 2013 Sümeg Conference of the István Hajnal Circle – Hungarian Social History Association) Budapest: The István Hajnal Circle – Hungarian Social History Association, 2015 pp. 267-281

– Glockenklang von Hidas: Gesellschaftlicher/historischer/demographischer Ausschnitt. In: Kövér, György, Keller, Márkus, Sasfi, Csaba (ed.): *Krisen/Geschichten in mitteleuropäischen Kontext: Sozial- und wirtschaftsgeschichtliche Studien zum 19./20. Jahrhundert.* Wien: Institut



für Ungarische Geschichtsforschung in Wien; Balassi Institut Collegium Hungaricum, Wien; Ungarische Archivdelegation beim Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Wien, 2015 pp. 281-308.

– Születéskorlátozás az Ormánságban: Az egyke Vajszlón és Besencén. (Birth Control in Ormánság: Only Children in Vajszló and Besence). In: Pap, József, Tóth, Árpád, Valuch, Tibor (ed.): *Vidéki élet és vidéki társadalom Magyarországon*. (Provincial Life and Society in Hungary) Budapest: The István Hajnal Circle – Hungarian Social History Association, 2016 pp. 317-334 (Rendi Társadalom- Polgári Társadalom (Society of Orders - Bourgeois Society); Vol. 28

– „A kiket a kenyér kényszerített falura”: A Felsőbaranyai Egyházmegye lelkészeinek véleménye a kisipari munkáról 1934-ben. (“Those Who Were Forced to the Village by Breadwinning”: The Opinion of Ministers from the Upper Baranya Diocese about Handicraft in 1934). In: Hajdú, Anikó (ed.): *Multietnikus világok Közép-Európában, 1867-1944*. (Multiethnic Worlds in Central Europe, 1867-1944 / *Multietnické prostredie v Strednej Európe, 1867-1944*. Nitra: TéKa Association, 2016 pp. 45-62

– Gyermekvállalás a Völgységben és az Ormánságban: A kismányoki és a vajszlói kerület termékenységtörténetének elemző összehasonlítása (1790-1894). (Having Children in Völgység and Ormánság: A Comparative Analysis of the Fertility History of the Kismányok and Vajszló Districts (1790-1894)). *Korall: Társadalomtörténeti Folyóirat* (Coral: Sociohistorical Journal) Vol. 68. pp. 49-71

– Tér és idő Kiss Géza életútjában és életművében: A lelkészi, a néprajzi és a társadalomkritikusi szerep értelmezése. (Space and Time in the Career and Life-Work of Géza Kiss: The Interpretation of the Role of a Minister, an Ethnographic and a Social Critic). In: Vonyó, József, Csukovits, Enikő, Gyarmati, György (ed.): *Személyiség és történelem: a történeti személyiség: A történeti életrajz módszertanikérdései*. (Personality and History: Historical Personality: Methodological Questions Related to Historical Biography) Budapest; Pécs: Kronosz Kiadó (Publisher); Hungarian Historical Society; Historical Archives of the Hungarian State Security, 2017 pp. 405-421.

## **7. Lectures on the topic of the thesis**

– A parasztéletforma csődje és egy paraszti nemzet víziója a kései modernitás korában. A Magyar Szociológiai Társaság Emlékkonferenciája a 100 éve született Kovács Imre tiszteletére. (The Failure of Peasant Lifestyle and the Vision of a Peasant Nation in the Era of Late Modernity. Memorial conference of the Hungarian Sociological Association to mark the 100th anniversary of Imre

Kovács's birth.) Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Social Sciences, 7th floor, Faculty Council Hall, 10 March 2013. Lecture title: „*Terjeszkedő német tenger – haldokló magyar falu*”. *Fókuszpontok Kovács Imrének az egyke-kutatáshoz való viszonyában.* (“Spreading German Sea – Dying Hungarian Village.” Focal Points in Imre Kovács’s Attitude to the Research of the Only Child Phenomenon.)

– A conference organized by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Crisis Research Group of Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Humanities, Center of Doctoral Excellence, 27 June 2013.– Lecture title: *Az "ormánsági egyke" és toposza. Demográfiai folyamatok az Ormánságban 1895–1941 között és az egykezéssről folytatott diskurzus a két világháború közötti Magyarországon*

– A test a társadalomban. (The “Only Children of Ormánság” and their Topos: Demographic Processes in Ormánság between 1895 and 1941 and the Discourse on Having Only Children in Hungary between the Two World Wars. Body in the Society.) Sümeg, 23 August 2013 Lecture title: *Magzat a méhben. Magzatelhajtási perek Baranya megyében a két világháború között.*

– Hely, Identitás, Emlékezet. (*Fetus in the Womb. Abortion Lawsuits in Baranya County between the Two World Wars.* Place, Identity, Recollection.) Pázmány Péter Catholic University, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Sophianum, Budapest, 5 October 2013 Lecture title: “Egyke” – kulcsszó az Ormánsághoz.

– Nemzet és kisebbség. Társadalomtörténeti változások a XIX–XX. században. (“Only Child” – a Keyword to Ormánság.Nation and Minority. Sociohistorical Changes in the 19th and 20th Centuries.) Eszterházy Károly College, Eger, 13 March 2014 Lecture title: „*Makug esznek, isznak, dúskálnak, mi mek csak gürcölünk, koblálunk.*”

– Környezettörténet, természeti katasztrófák, járványok. (“While You Are Eating, Drinking, Having Fun, We Are Just Working and Starving” Environmental History, Natural Disasters and Epidemic). Workshop Conference organized by the Cultural History Program of the Doctoral School of Historical Studies, Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Humanities. 12 June 2014 Lecture title: *Nyavalyák, gyengeségek és más halálokok. Az anyakönyvi haláloki bejegyzések összehasonlító elemzése.* (Maladies, Infirmities and Other Causes of Death. A Comparative Analysis of Causes of Death Based on Data from the Registry)

– European Population Conference 2014 Budapest, Corvinus University, 28 June 2014 With Levente Pakot (Central Statistics Office, Demographic Research Institute) Lecture title: *Socioeconomic and Cultural Determinants of Fertility Transition: A Comparative Micro-Level Study from Western and Southern Transdanubia (Hungary), 19th and 20th Centuries.*

– The Hungarian Academy of Sciences - Eötvös Loránd University, Crisis History Research

Group, Workshop Conference. Budapest, Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Humanities, 30 June 2014 Lecture title: *Hidasi harangszó. Német és magyar együttélés a két világháború közötti Hidason. A vidéki élet és a vidéki társadalom Magyarországon*

– (Chime of Hidas. Coexistence of German and Hungarian People in Hidas, Between the Two World Wars. Provincial Life and Society in Hungary) A conference organized by the István Hajnal Circle. Eszterházy Károly College, Eger, 28—30 August 2014 Lecture title: *Születéskorlátozás az Ormánságban. (Birth Control in Ormánság)*

– Research Camp in Ormánság Drávafok, 15 January 2015 Lecture title: *Az Ormánság népesedéstörténete (The demographic history of Ormánság)*

– Eötvös Loránd University, College of History Budapest, Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Humanities, 20 March 2015 Lecture title: *Hidasi harangszó.*

– Magyarország története a kora újkortól a legújabb korig. (Chime of Hidas. The History of Hungary from the Early Modern to Contemporary History) Scientific conference for PHD students and doctoral candidates. Szeged, 8 May 2015 Lecture title: „„be nagy örömmel tudnék és szeretnék lenni a romai cath világra nézve ugyan az, ki vala egykor a reformátusokra Pázmán Péter” A Felsőbaranyai Egyházmegye lelkészi állománya (19-20. század) (“I would be so delighted to be the same person for the Roman Catholic World as Péter Pázmány was for the Calvinists.” Ministers from the Upper Baranya Diocese (19th and 20th Centuries).

– Modernizációs folyamatok multiethnikus nemzetállamokban. Mentalitás-, társadalom- és művelődéstörténeti megközelítések (Processes of Modernization in Multiethnic Nation States. Mental, Social and Cultural Historical Approaches) – Modernizačné procesy v multi-etnických národných štátoch. Zmeny v mentalite, sociálne, kultúrne dejiny a prístupy. International conference for PHD students, Budapest, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of History, 19 May 2015 Lecture title: „A kiket a kenyér kényszerített falura”

– Nyitott társadalomtörténet. (“Those Who Were Forced to the Village by Breadwinning” Open Social History.) Annual conference of the Social and Economic History Program of the Institute of Historical Studies at Eötvös Loránd University Lecture title: *Land and the child. Jobbágy- és gazdacsaládok termékenysége a vajszlói kerületben (1790–1941).*

– Mozgás és átalakulás. (The Fertility of Serf and Farmer Families in the Vajszló District (1790 - 1941). Movement and Transformation.) The 2016 conference of the István Hajnal Circle. Lecture title: *Térbeli mobilitás a vajszlói kerületben 1790 és 1941 között.*

– Személyiség és történelem – a történelmi személyiség. A történeti életrajz módszertani kérdései. (Spatial Mobility in the Vajszló District Between 1790 and 1941. Personality and History – Historical Personality. Methodological Questions Related to Historical Biography) A conference

organized by the Historical Archives of the Hungarian State Security, the Hungarian Historical Society and Kronosz Kiadó (Publisher). Lecture title: *Tér és idő Kiss Géza életútjában és életművében.*

– Reformáció a Dél-Dunántúlon. (Space and Time in Géza Kiss's Career and Life-Work. Reformation in the South Transdanubia Region.) The 18th Archives Day of the Baranya County Archives of the National Archives. Lecture title: *A Felsőbaranyai Református Egyházmegye református lelkészeinek térbeli és társadalmi mobilitása (1855–1933).* (Spatial and Social Mobilization of Calvinist Ministers from the Upper Baranya Diocese Between 1855 and 1934)

– Annual conference of the 2016/2017 scholarship holders of the New National Excellence Program. Eötvös Loránd University, 5 May 2017 Lecture title: *A gyermekvállalás regionális jellemzői a 19. századi Magyarországon.* (Regional Characteristics of Having Children in Hungary, in the 19th Century.)

– Closing conference on crisis history. The closing conference of the Crisis History Research Group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Eötvös Loránd University, 28 June 2017 Lecture title: *Magyar föld, magyar gyerek – sváb föld, sváb gyerek.*

– Az érzelmek története. (Hungarian Land, Hungarian Child - Swabian Land, Swabian Child. History of Emotions.) A conference organized by the István Hajnal Circle, 31 August - 2 September 2017 Lecture title: *Születésszabályozás a Dél-Dunántúlon – elméleti pozicionálás.* (Birth Control in the South Transdanubia Region – Theoretical Positioning)

– Márciusi Front 80: sokrétű problémák – újszerű megközelítések. (March Front 80: Multifaceted Problems – Novel Approaches) Symposium of the Thematic Group 'Horthy Era' of the Institute of History at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 1 December 2017 Lecture title: *Az ormánsági egyke a források tükrében.* (Only Children in Ormánság in the Light of Sources)

– Reformation in Mittel- und Südost Europa. Reformácia v Strednej Európe. Reformation in Central Europe. A conference organized by the University of Presov, 4-7 December 2017 Lecture title: *A Felsőbaranyai Egyházmegye lelkészeinek térbeli és társadalmi mobilizációja 1855 és 1934 között.* (Spatial and Social Mobilization of Ministers from the Upper Baranya Diocese Between 1855 and 1934.)

– 9th Demographic Conference of "Young Demographers". Actual Demographic Research of Young Demographers (not only) in Europe. Charles University, 15-16 February 2018 Lecture topic: *Birth Control of a Lutheran German Village in Hungary.*

– Populäre Genealogie, Geschichtswissenschaft und Historische Demographie. A conference organized by the Arbeitskreis Historische Demographie, 16-17 March 2018 Lecture topic: *Child-bearing in the Völgység and Ormánság Microregions. Comparative Analysis of the Fertility History of Kismányok and Vajszló Districts (1790–1894).*